

joint resolution approved on April 17, 1952, provided that the President should set aside and proclaim a suitable day each year, other than a Sunday, as a National Day of Prayer, on which the people of the United States might turn to God in prayer and meditation:

66 Stat. 64.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of October, 1955, as a National Day of Prayer; and I ask each of our people on that day wherever he may be—at church, home, factory, or office—to pray particularly for God's blessing upon the councils of those who labor for increased international understanding, and upon the efforts of all men who strive for a just and lasting peace.

National Day of Prayer, 1955.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this eighteenth day of October in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eightieth.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

JOHN FOSTER DULLES,  
*Secretary of State.*

#### UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS DAY, 1955

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

December 8, 1955  
[No. 3121]

#### A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS December 10, 1955, marks the seventh anniversary of the proclaiming of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the General Assembly of the United Nations as a common standard of achievement for all nations and all peoples, and will be observed by the members of the United Nations as Human Rights Day; and

WHEREAS December 15, 1955, marks the one hundred and sixty-fourth anniversary of the adoption of our Bill of Rights as the first ten Amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and

WHEREAS the great fundamental of our national life is our common belief that every human being is divinely endowed with dignity and worth and with inalienable rights, and that to grow and flourish people must be free; and

WHEREAS one of the great purposes of our Government is to maintain freedom and justice among ourselves and to champion them for others so that we may work effectively for enduring peace:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 10, 1955, as United Nations Human Rights Day. I do call upon the people of the United States to celebrate this day by the study and reading of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed by the United Nations, and the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of the United States, that we may strengthen our determination that every citizen of the United States shall have the opportunity to develop to his fullest capacity in accord with the faith which gave birth to this nation, and may realize more fully our obligation to labor earnestly, patiently, and prayerfully for peace, freedom, and justice throughout the world.

United Nations  
Human Rights Day,  
1955.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this eighth day of December in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-five, [SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eightieth.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

JOHN FOSTER DULLES,  
*Secretary of State.*

# FIXING A LATER DATE FOR TERMINATION OF ECUADORAN TRADE AGREEMENT PROCLAMATION

January 17, 1956  
[No. 3122]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

69 Stat. 162.  
19 USC 1351.

19 USC 1352.

53 Stat. 1966.

WHEREAS, under the authority vested in him by section 350 (a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by the act of June 12, 1934, entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930" (48 Stat. 943), the time within which the President was authorized to enter into trade agreements pursuant to such amending act having been extended for three years from June 12, 1937, by the joint resolution of Congress approved March 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 24), the President of the United States entered into a trade agreement with the Supreme Chief of the Republic of Ecuador on August 6, 1938 (53 Stat. 1952), and proclaimed such trade agreement by proclamation of September 23, 1938 (53 Stat. 1951); and

WHEREAS Article XIX of the said trade agreement provides that the agreement shall remain in force and effect until six months from the day on which either Government shall give notice of its intention to terminate it; and

19 USC 1351.

WHEREAS, pursuant to the said Article XIX the Government of the United States of America gave notice on July 18, 1955, of its intention to terminate the said agreement, which notice was withdrawn by the Government of the United States of America on January 17, 1956, and on the same day replaced by a new notice of intention to terminate pursuant to the said Article XIX; and

*Ante*, p. c7.

WHEREAS the said section 350 (a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, authorizes the President to terminate, in whole or in part, any proclamation carrying out a trade agreement entered into under such section; and

Ecuadoran Trade  
Agreement Proclama-  
tion.  
Termination date.

69 Stat. 162.  
19 USC 1351.

WHEREAS by Proclamation No. 3111 of August 27, 1955 (20 F. R. 6485) the President proclaimed that the said proclamation dated September 23, 1938 should be terminated as of the close of January 17, 1956, six months from the day on which notice of termination of the said trade agreement had been given by the Government of the United States of America:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, including the said section 350 (a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, do proclaim that the said proclamation of August 27, 1955 shall be amended (1) by deleting "July 18, 1955" as the date on which notice